



Social Action

NEWS LETTER

VOL. XXII, 11

PUBLISHED BY DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE
THE UNITED CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY
222 South Downey Ave., Indianapolis, Indiana

November, 1958

DISCIPLES OPEN HEARTS AND CLOSETS

Disciple churches have opened their hearts and closets. In September, seven refugee families found refuge. Maria and Jozsef Gangel (brother and sister) went to North Hill Church of Christ in Akron to be with their aunt, Mrs. Ernest Wright, a member of that church. Franklin Circle Christian Church in Cleveland, Ohio, was ready to receive the deKorver family of four from Holland, whose arrival was delayed.

Milorad Martinovits joined his brother, Doushan, and sister-in-law in Indianapolis, who had arrived in August. After many disappointments Mr. and Mrs. Walter Warford, members of First Christian Church in Pattonsburg, Missouri, welcomed a Dutch family, Mr. and Mrs. de Jong and their six children, on their farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Blommestein are finding help and friendship at First Christian Church in Amarillo, Texas, where Mr. Tom Shepherd is minister. California churches welcomed four families: Mr. and Mrs. Van Eck and six children and Mr. and Mrs. Bot went to First Christian Church in Bakersfield where Miss Marianne Bohna is chairman of the church's Christian Action and Community Service Committee. Mr. and Mrs. Wilm went to Fresno, California. Mr. and Mrs. Rozema and their three children arrived in Orange to be greeted by Mr. George Tolman, minister of First Christian Church and Mr. W. Marshon DePoister, chairman of the church's committee.

During August, Disciples' churches contributed 12,433 pounds of clothing to the four Church World Service Centers (New Windsor, Maryland; Nappanee, Indiana; St. Louis, Missouri; and Modesto, California) and to the Disciples' Service Center at Missions Building. This was 1/3 as
(Continued on Page 9)

TEEN AGE STUDENT EXCHANGE

The International Christian Youth Exchange (ICYE) enters its tenth year as it solicits host families in the U. S. and abroad to provide a wholesome exchange experience for a young person from another country for the school year 1959-1960. ICYE is a church-centered program for the exchange of senior high youth for one year, to promote better understanding and good will among many national, racial, and cultural groups.

An Interdenominational Program

In the U. S. it is basically an interdenominational program with each denomination having an exchange program of its own which fits into the overall ICYE organization, *i.e.*, each member group takes responsibility for:

1. promoting the program in its own constituency;
2. securing and selecting host families;
3. recruiting and screening qualified young people to live in homes abroad for a full year;
4. keeping in touch with students, giving counsel, and any other assistance needed.

From its central office in the U. S., ICYE coordinates and facilitates the program on such matters as:

1. approaches to governmental agencies;
2. reception, orientation and re-orientation of students;
3. preparation of promotional materials;
4. contacts overseas;
5. assistance to member groups in final clearance on applications and assignments of exchanges.

PEACE, ANTI-BIAS RESOLUTIONS HIGHLIGHT ST. LOUIS CONVENTION

The St. Louis Assembly of the International Convention of Christian Churches, October 17-22, 1958, gave its approval to a number of social issues resolutions including:

- An omnibus world order and peace proposal that urged the end of nuclear bomb testing, use of birth control information to deal with the population explosion, economic development programs and a stronger United Nations.
 - Anti-bias resolutions condemning the bombing of Jewish Synagogues, and homes, churches and schools resulting from racial tension.
 - The return of private property confiscated by the U.S. Government from Japanese and Germans during World War II.
 - An end to the Selective Service System at its expiration date in July of 1959.
 - Support of legislation by Congress-
- (Continued on Page 9)*

Hospitality—A Basic Factor

Hospitality in a home for the year is another basic factor. The exchangee is to be a member of the host family during the time that he/she is away from his/her own country. As much as possible, a two-way exchange is desirable; *i.e.*, church groups select a family in their constituency who will accept a teen-ager from abroad to live in the home while the teen-age youth in the immediate family or church family goes to live in the home and/or community of the foreign student. According to the present policies of ICYE, it is unlikely that an American high school student will be approved to go abroad whose home, church and/or community does not plan to receive a student from another country. Preferably this student should be from the home and country to which the American student wishes to go. However, a church family in the U. S. may
(Continued on Page 9)

INTEGRATION OF ARMED SERVICES

A colleague recently put some pictures down on our desk and said "I think you fellows are missing a bet on this integration issue in not paying attention to what is going on in the Armed Services." He was right. The pictures were a series showing Sunday Schools conducted by Chaplains. White and Negro children were studying side by side. Something that happens only rarely in civilian life has almost unnoticed become the accepted practice in our Armed Services. Perhaps we should pay more attention to this Sunday School revolution among our military personnel.

Something Good Has Happened

Many of us Christians, being pacifist or anti-militarist in outlook, have wondered whether anything good in the way of character development could come out of the military. Well, something has. Particularly in the years since World War II hundreds of thousands of young men of all races have lived, eaten, fought and gone to church together since the Armed Services officially adopted integration as a policy.

The story of military integration is told in a most readable book *Break-Through on the Color Front* by Lee Nichols. Mr. Nichols, a Quaker himself, got interested in the integration revolution in the Armed Services in the course of his duties as rewrite man on the night desk of United Press in Washington, D. C. For several years he delved into documents classified and unclassified, interviewed military brass from privates to generals, and politicians from Congressman to former President Harry Truman.

SOCIAL ACTION NEWS-LETTER

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The opinion and points of view expressed in the publication are those of the editors and do not necessarily represent The United Christian Missionary Society.

Specific Steps—A Positive Policy

Sporadic trial efforts at integration were attempted during World War II but it was not until after the war that any real progress was made. The Navy and Air Force were the first to move. Nichols reports an incident on how the Air Force handled the problem if "trouble" should come over integration, either within the service, or on the part of surrounding military communities in this country.

When the Air Force firmed up its integration plans in 1949 some service leaders took the attitude that they should be prepared for trouble. Emergency methods of evacuating Negro airmen were suggested. But Brigadier General Carl B. McDaniel, commander at Mather Air Force Base in California, had a different point of view. Asked whether serious consideration should not be given to the coming "problem," he replied, "Gentlemen, there is no problem." And there was none.

Lt. General Idwal Edwards, Air Force personnel chief, said that he felt a strong, positive policy, firmly backed from Washington, would put the new program across.

"A boy born in Mississippi is not going to support something contrary to his upbringing if he isn't given strong command direction," he explained. But under a firm directive, if commanders received local complaints, they could reply they had to obey orders.

The Army moved much more slowly. It was not until Korea that serious integration took place. As was the case with the other services, they found that Negro troops responded valiantly when they were treated as first class soldiers and placed in integrated units.

Civilians—Take Note

The services have given the civilian community something to think about. With strong command direction by the leaders they overcame their problems, or at least developed methods for handling them. My colleague was certainly right in saying we are overlooking a bit in not observing how the military is proceeding with integration, from Sunday School to the battle front.

ROBERT A. FANGMEIER

"SOME CHRISTIAN HAS LOST HIS WAY"

"A cruel and sudden crisis, charged with feeling, confronted Cecil Poole, Assistant District Attorney, one morning last week; at its peak, Poole fashioned a few short words into a simple declarative sentence that for aptness and eloquence no novelist, no professional builder of phrases, could far excel after long thought and much revision.

"Poole is a Negro. He lives in Ingleside Terrace, a "white" neighborhood. Thus shock and resentment and bewilderment and regret and mixtures of a dozen other emotions must have surged through him when his 6-year-old daughter came running into the house to report: 'There's a cross on our lawn, all burned.' With the news, she brought a troubled question: 'Why is it there?'

"Such a question under such conditions needed a meticulous answer. Poole found it. 'Some Christian,' he said, 'has lost his way.'

"... Some Christian has lost his way.' Six short and simple words that bespeak charity instead of anger, that well and truly explain the kind of bigotry that fashions and plants fiery crosses, that raise no fears and inflict no hurts and leave no scars on the mind of a small child who first sees racial hatred and asks about it.

"We do not know where Poole found this answer. We think it is the perfect one. It invites thought and bears frequent repetition: 'Some Christian has lost his way.'"

—From the *San Francisco Chronicle*

"IN OUR CHURCH—WHO IS SUBSCRIBING TO SOCIAL ACTION NEWSLETTER?"

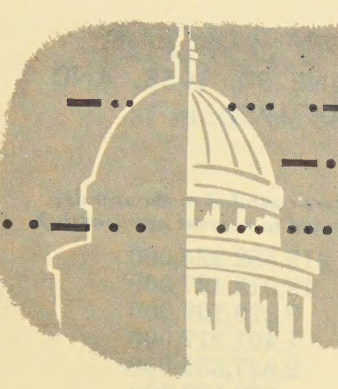
One interested person asked this question in a meeting of one of her church's committees.

The result?—Through the efforts of a member of the Social Action Committee the number of readers in her church has increased from 1 to 104 persons within a year's time.

Has your church asked this question? Has the job been assigned to someone?

To raise the question and assign the job can be the secret to a beginning, minimum step in social education and action in your church.

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NEWS

from

the

NATION'S

CAPITOL

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WHERE YOUR TAX DOLLAR GOES

Congress in 1958 appropriated over **\$80,000,000,000**, or \$13 billion more than in 1957. This amounts to **\$462** for every man, woman, and child in the United States.

National defense and the cost of past wars claim **73%** of all regular and supplemental funds appropriated. Less than **2%** goes for nonmilitary foreign aid. Only **1/10 of 1%** supports UN programs.

The **\$80.7** billion figure is broken down as follows:

- **\$67.8** billion for regular Federal spending for the year ending June 30, 1959.
- **\$ 4.9** billion supplements the \$59.6 billion appropriated last year for the year ended June 30, 1958.
- **\$ 8.0** billion is for permanent appropriations of which \$7.6 billion pays the interest on the national debt.

Sputniks and Recession Help Increase Spending

This year **defense and veterans programs** received **\$8.5 billion** more than in 1957. Much of this will be used for additional missiles and submarines and for strengthening nuclear retaliatory power.

Agriculture was allotted an extra **\$1.8 billion**, largely for price supports and the 1956-58 acreage reserve program. This latter has failed to reduce surpluses and is being discontinued.

Appropriations for **labor** were increased **\$880 million** to help cushion the recession. These funds will meet the increased demands for unemployment compensation and provide additional aid to persons who have exhausted unemployment benefits.

Social security programs, health, education and welfare received a **\$477 million** increase: to strengthen education in science, mathematics, and languages; to provide additional aid for school construction in defense areas; and to increase Federal participation in the public assistance programs. Many other activities are being held to a low level in accordance with the President's request that nonmilitary spending be "restrained" in 1959. This has affected such programs as Indian education. Some 6,000 Indian youngsters are unable to attend school because the Indian Bureau does not have adequate funds for classroom construction.

The table on the following pages shows the distribution of regular and supplemental funds voted by Congress in 1958. It does not attempt to show **all** funds available for expenditure in any fiscal year. Expenditures can also come from: (1) permanent appropriations. These now total **\$8 billion**. (2) unexpended balances—funds appropriated in one year and carried over to succeeding years. The total of such balances carried into fiscal 1959 is estimated at **\$69.2 billion**. (3) further supplemental appropriations. The Administration has already announced that an additional **\$3.3 billion** will be requested for fiscal 1959. (4) loan funds—to finance such programs as rural electrification and veterans housing. These total **\$749 million** at present. (5) contract authority by which agencies can make a contract before an appropriation is made. This is estimated at **\$297 million** for fiscal 1959.

In order to obtain some measure of the impact of Federal transactions on the economy, one should also take note of the trust funds, a non-budgetary item. These funds are made up of money collected by the Federal Government each year and held in trust for later payment to private individuals or to State and local governments, e.g., highway trust fund, social security and retirement trust funds. Trust fund receipts are expected to total **\$17.4 billion** in fiscal 1959.

MONEY VOTED BY CONGRESS IN 1958

INCLUDING SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1958, AND
REGULAR FUNDS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR, ENDING JUNE 30, 1959

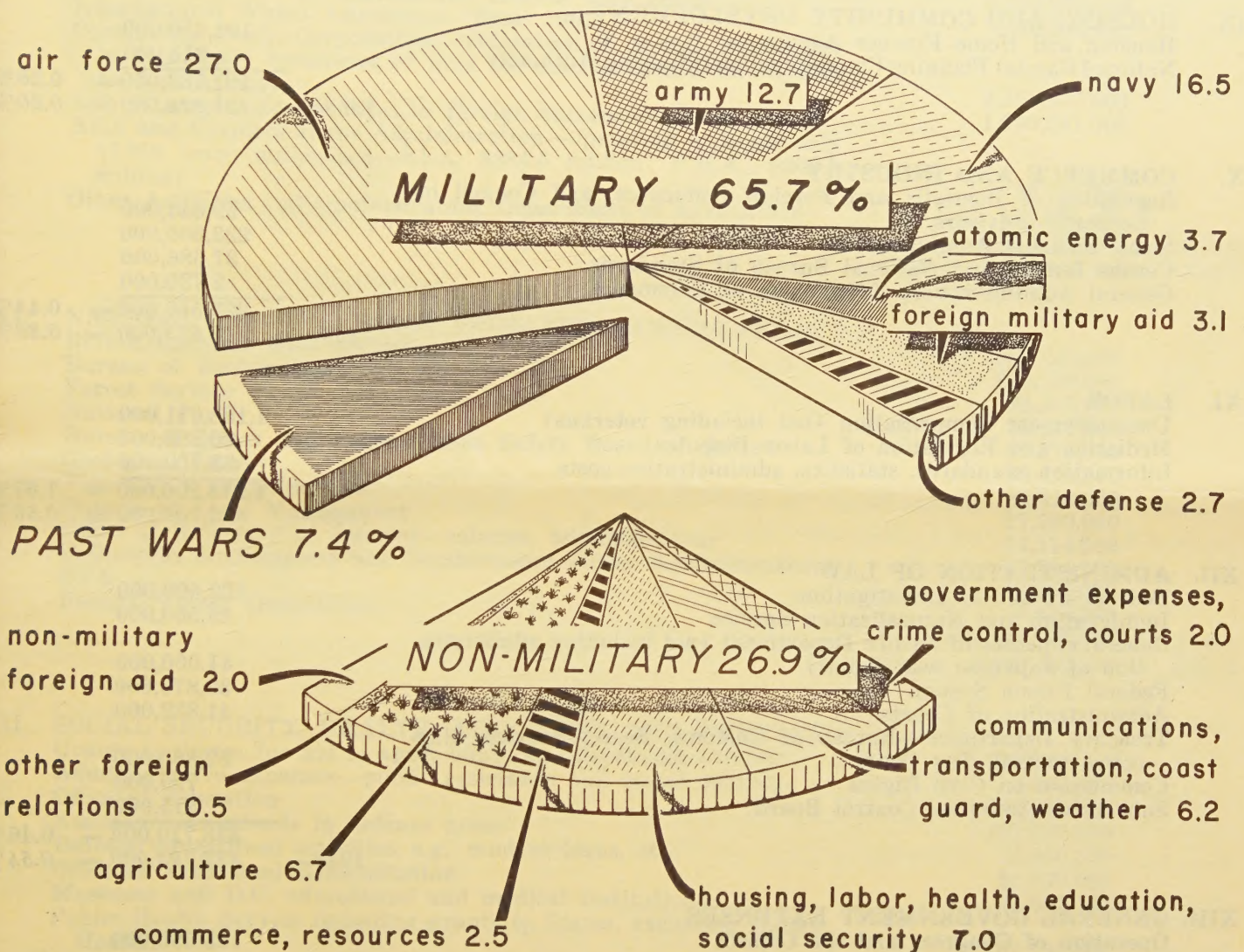
		<i>(Dollars rounded to thousands; % rounded to nearest hundredth.)</i>	
I.	NATIONAL DEFENSE AND MILITARY SECURITY		
	Defense Department (including military construction funds):		
	Air Force	\$19,582,224,000	
	Navy	12,012,427,000	
	Army	9,229,109,000	
	Office of the Secretary and other inter-service activities	1,401,917,000	
	Atomic Energy Commission (includes non-military developments)	2,647,335,000	
	Merchant Marine (includes some non-military funds)	279,122,000	
	Emergency Defense Agencies	53,085,000	
	Selective Service System	27,500,000	
	Acquisition of strategic materials (fiscal 1957)	222,408,000	
	National Security Council	700,000	
	Military aid to other countries, including economic aid to help maintain military establishments, and administrative expenses of the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act	2,266,000,000	
		<u>47,721,827,000</u>	= 65.68%
	1958—	39,789,558,000	= 66.77%
II.	COST OF PAST WARS		
	Veterans Administration	5,246,311,000	
	Unemployment Compensation to veterans and administration of Bureau of Veterans' Re-employment Rights	59,542,000	
	Cost of administering \$276.3 billion National Debt (this figure does not include \$7.6 billion interest due on National Debt)	46,273,000	
	Memorials and Army cemeterial expenses	8,165,000	
	Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, Japanese war claims, and payment to government of Denmark	6,071,000	
		<u>5,366,362,000</u>	= 7.39%
	1958—	4,824,055,000	= 8.10%
III.	FOREIGN AID AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS (NON-MILITARY)		
	Development Loan Fund	400,000,000	
	United States Technical Cooperation (Point Four)	150,000,000	
	Technical Cooperation—Organization of American States	1,500,000	
	(President's Fund for Asian Economic Development—\$5,956,000 from unobligated balances)		
	Special Assistance (economic aid including funds for malaria eradication and Western European technical exchange)	200,000,000	
	President's Special Authority and Contingency Fund—for emergency aid (includes some military aid)	155,000,000	
	Refugee Programs:		
	Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration	12,500,000	
	United States Escapee Program	8,600,000	
	International Educational Exchange activities	22,800,000	
	Payment of Ocean Freight on shipments of clothing, medicines, etc. by Voluntary Agencies (not including ocean freight of \$29.9 million for surplus agricultural commodities, fiscal 1957)	2,100,000	
	Administrative expenses of Mutual Security Program (includes military expenses)	39,692,000	
	United States contributions to UN programs:		
	UN Technical Assistance	20,000,000	
	UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	11,000,000	
	UN Refugee Fund (UNREF)	1,200,000	
	UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (in addition to \$2.4 million from unobligated balances)	25,000,000	
	"Atoms for Peace"	5,500,000	
	Emergency Famine Relief Abroad (fiscal 1957)	125,761,000	
	Other Donations of agricultural commodities (fiscal 1957)	234,132,000	
	Administration of Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and Ryukyu Islands	8,145,000	
		<u>1,422,930,000</u>	= 1.96%
	1958—	1,112,244,000	= 1.87%

MONEY VOTED BY CONGRESS IN 1958

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1959 & supplemental appr. fiscal '58

total \$72.7 billion*

CHARTED BY PERCENT



* This figure excludes \$8 billion permanent appropriations on which itemization is not readily available.

FRIENDS COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL LEGISLATION

104 C STREET, N.E.

WASHINGTON 2, D.C.

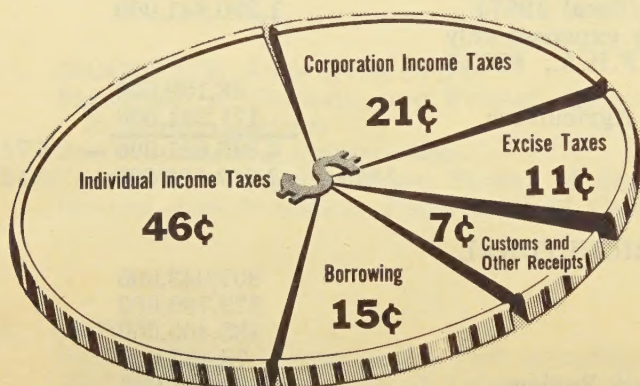
VIII. TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND SPACE	3,456,000,000	
Post Office Department (includes \$3.2 billion anticipated revenues)		
Bureau of Public Roads (in addition to \$2.35 billion from Highway Trust Fund)	42,692,000	
Airports and Aviation	666,805,000	
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	80,000,000	
Coast Guard	232,650,000	
Weather Bureau	42,733,000	
Coast and Geodetic Survey	12,429,000	
Federal Communications Commission	9,107,000	
Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin	5,000	
	<u>4,542,421,000</u>	= 6.25%
1958—	4,190,808,000	= 7.03%
IX. HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	191,450,000	
Housing and Home Finance Agency	313,000	
National Capital Planning Commission and Housing Authority	<u>191,763,000</u>	= 0.26%
1958—	121,826,000	= 0.20%
X. COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY		
Regulation of Domestic and Foreign Commerce, and Council of Economic Advisors	59,644,000	
Small Business Administration	223,500,000	
Census Bureau and National Bureau of Standards	37,686,000	
General Administration, Department of Commerce	2,730,000	
	<u>323,560,000</u>	= 0.44%
1958—	230,673,000	= 0.39%
XI. LABOR		
Unemployment Compensation (not including veterans)	1,158,611,000	
Mediation and Regulation of Labor Disputes	20,895,000	
Information, standards, statistics, administrative costs	33,700,000	
	<u>1,213,206,000</u>	= 1.67%
1958—	333,706,000	= 0.56%
XII. ADMINISTRATION OF LAW		
Federal Bureau of Investigation	102,500,000	
Immigration and Naturalization Service	49,500,000	
General expenses of Justice Department (not including administration of Japanese war claims)	41,000,000	
Federal Prison System	39,873,000	
Administration of Courts	41,832,000	
Treasury Department—Bureau of Customs, Secret Service, Narcotics control, Tax Court	57,880,000	
Commission on Civil Rights	750,000	
Subversive Activities Control Board	375,000	
	<u>333,710,000</u>	= 0.46%
1958—	323,793,000	= 0.54%
XIII. GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENSES		
Operation of Congress and the Capitol	125,595,000	
Executive Office and White House expenses	4,217,000	
Tax collection, auditing, and financial management	412,491,000	
Civil Service Commission and General Services Administration	494,635,000	
Administration of territorial governments and D. C.	30,431,000	
Bureau of Indian Affairs (except the education and welfare program) and Indian Claims Commission	60,178,000	
Miscellaneous, including claims against the government	23,189,000	
	<u>1,150,736,000</u>	= 1.58%
1958—	901,816,000	= 1.51%
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS (exclusive of <i>Permanent</i> Appropriations of \$8,013 million—for which a breakdown is not readily available)		
1959—	\$72,653,476,000	= 100.00%
1958—	\$59,589,732,000	= 100.00%

IV. OTHER FOREIGN RELATIONS APPROPRIATIONS		
Contributions to international organizations for regular activities	51,517,000	
United States representatives at international organizations	1,690,000	
United States participation in Cultural Exchange and Trade Fairs	6,410,000	
United States Information Agency	115,750,000	
Panama Canal Zone Government and operation	39,670,000	
State Department Appropriations other than above	131,961,000	
	<hr/>	
	346,998,000	= 0.48%
1958—	319,691,000	= 0.54%
V. AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES		
Agricultural Research and Extension Service	223,722,000	
Soil Conservation	363,615,000	
Soil Bank (to meet commitments, 1956-59 crop years)	1,299,200,000	
International Wheat Agreement (fiscal 1957)	89,996,000	
Commodity Credit Corporation—restoration of capital impairment in fiscal 1957 (exclusive of milk for schools, armed forces, and food donations)	1,396,847,000	
Sale of surplus commodities in foreign currencies (fiscal 1957)	1,290,841,000	
REA and Farmers Home Administration—operating expenses only (1959 loans authorized—REA, \$384.5 million; F.H.A., \$209.5 million)	38,109,000	
Other Activities and administration, Department of Agriculture	171,291,000	
	<hr/>	
	4,873,621,000	= 6.71%
1958—	3,049,566,000	= 5.12%
VI. NATURAL RESOURCES NOT PRIMARILY AGRICULTURAL		
Rivers, harbors, flood control	807,043,000	
Bureau of Reclamation	279,780,000	
Forest Service	133,405,000	
National Parks	78,187,000	
Bureau of Mines and Federal Mine Safety Board of Review	39,278,000	
Geological Survey	38,415,000	
Fish and Wildlife Service	23,318,000	
Bureau of Land Management	27,760,000	
Office of Secretary of Interior—salaries, administration	11,114,000	
Bonneville, Southeastern and Southwestern Power Administrations	31,814,000	
TVA	16,850,000	
Federal Power Commission	6,641,000	
	<hr/>	
	1,493,605,000	= 2.06%
1958—	1,195,966,000	= 2.01%
VII. SOCIAL SECURITY, HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE		
Grants to States for aid to aged, blind, and dependent children	1,977,000,000	
Administrative expenses—public assistance and social security	2,294,000	
Office of Education	51,038,000	
Assistance to schools in defense areas	237,750,000	
Defense educational activities, e.g., student loans, etc.	40,000,000	
Office of Vocational Rehabilitation	59,200,000	
Museums and D.C. educational and medical institutions	21,661,000	
Public Health Service including grants to States, excluding Indian Health	701,150,000	
Grants to States for maternal and child welfare	43,500,000	
Children's Bureau	2,000,000	
School Lunch Program	110,000,000	
School Milk Program (fiscal 1957)	56,572,000	
Armed Forces Dairy Products Program (fiscal 1957)	29,158,000	
Donations of agricultural commodities for domestic relief (fiscal 1957) <i>additional donations of \$168.3 million were made from customs receipts</i>	63,774,000	
Indian Health, Education and Welfare	102,736,000	
Food and Drug Administration	9,800,000	
National Science Foundation and other scientific research	159,550,000	
Miscellaneous educational activities, including office of Secretary	5,554,000	
	<hr/>	
	3,672,737,000	= 5.06%
1958—	3,196,030,000	= 5.36%

WHERE WILL THE MONEY COME FROM?

The Government expects to spend \$79.2 billion in fiscal 1959, or \$12.2 billion more than it takes in. This expected deficit, the largest since 1946, will be met by increased borrowing and reduction of cash balances.

The budget dollar will come from the following:



Probable source of individual taxes: The latest statistics available show that, in 1956, approximately $\frac{1}{3}$ of these taxes were paid by 46 million persons with adjusted gross incomes of less than \$6,000; another 40% by 12 million Americans in the bracket \$6,000 to \$15,000; the remainder by 1 million people with incomes of \$15,000 and over.

Probable source of corporation taxes: In fiscal 1956, 5% of this tax was collected from 459,000 corporations with net incomes of under \$50,000; 18% from 50,000 corporations with incomes of \$50,000 to \$1,000,000; 77% from 4,000 corporations with incomes of \$1,000,000 or more.

Probable source of excise taxes: The Government estimates that approximately $\frac{1}{3}$ of fiscal 1959 excise tax receipts will be obtained from alcohol taxes; an additional 19% from tobacco.

FCNL STUDY AVAILABLE

QUESTIONS ON DISARMAMENT AND YOUR JOB

One way that we in America can prove to the world and to ourselves that we seriously want disarmament is by starting now to make thorough, practical plans for adjusting our economy to a peaceable world.

FRIENDS COMMITTEE
ON
NATIONAL LEGISLATION

This popular 16-page pamphlet seeks to answer some of the questions which haunt wage earners and businessmen whenever a disarmament agreement is being discussed: what will defense workers do for jobs? What will industrialists do for orders? How will communities that have grown up around military installations maintain prosperity?

In answering these questions the FCNL staff drew upon ideas of economists from business, labor and universities. They conclude that a smooth transition to peaceful consumption is a "tough job—but it can be done." It will take planning by all segments of the economy. Possible techniques are outlined in

Questions on Disarmament and Your Job.

Copies are available from FCNL at 10c each plus postage, or at special bulk rates.

ON THE PROBLEMS OF ALCOHOL

Reprinted with permission Methodist Board of Temperance, Washington, D. C.

November 1958

EISENHOWER APPROVES WINDFALL
FOR DISTILLED SPIRITS INDUSTRY

President Eisenhower has okayed a tax windfall which will add millions and perhaps billions of dollars for the distilled spirits industry.

Approval of the tax advantage for the liquor industry came as the president signed into law HR 7125, an excise tax technical changes act, a major provision which extends the tax free bonding period on distilled spirits from eight to 20 years (Clipsheet, Sept. 3, 1958).

Senate finance committee chairman, Harry F. Byrd (D-Va) fought the extension on the floor of the Senate charging that the provision would permit tax deferral and result in revenue loss of \$525 million in the current fiscal year alone. He scored the "windfall" as unjust and unconscionable because of the present fiscal condition of the country and because uniform tax relief could not be provided to all taxpayers.

Committee Turnabout

Before the measure reached the President, there was controversy over the provision within the Senate finance committee and again on the floor of the Senate.

The committee voted 11 to four to leave the contested "windfall" section in the bill as passed by the House. When the measure reached the floor of the Senate, friends of the distilled spirits industry used the 11 to four vote to hammer down opposition to the extension. Every objection to the "windfall" was met with a reminder that the Senate finance committee had studied the provisions carefully and voted to approve it.

- more -

Primarily on the basis of this argument, proponents of the "windfall" were able to defeat an ammendment which would strike the provision from the bill. The vote on the floor of the Senate was 39 to 51.

The most spectacular aspect - - a majority of Senate finance committee members voted with Senator Byrd to wipe the "windfall" provision from the bill, reversing their earlier position. Such a move, though not irregular, is highly unusual.

President Informed

In a letter urging the President not to approve HR 7125, Dr. Caradine R. Hooton, general secretary of the Methodist Board of Temperance, called attention to the committee's about face. He also pointed out that both the majority and minority leaders in the Senate voted with Senator Byrd to strike the controversial provision.

Because of the reversal, the Methodist executive suggested the Senate did not permit itself ample opportunity to discover and debate ramifications of a hurried and pressured decision.

Came a reply from the White House the day after Eisenhower signed the bill:

"After giving careful consideration to all aspects of this legislation, the President felt that it merited approval."

25 SOCIAL FRATERNITIES

BAN SERVING OF ALCOHOL

The Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala. reports that the 25 social fraternities at the University of Alabama have banned the serving of alcoholic beverages.

Through action of the local Inter-fraternity council, the governing body of social fraternities, presidents of the 25 fraternities located on the campus voted that "no alcoholic beverages would be served by a social fraternity anywhere under any conditions." The group also voted "not to assess members for the buying of alcoholic beverages."

John Blackburn, dean of men at the university, says "This is another example of continuing sense of responsibility..." These 25 fraternities represent some 1,200 students on the campus.

Perhaps other university fraternities will follow this example of the "sense of responsibility." ¹

1. "Capstone Bans Fraternity Bars," Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala. Sept. 19, 1958.

FREE COPIES OF CONGRESSIONAL VOTING RECORD AVAILABLE

Free copies of individual voting records of members of the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives serving in the 85th Congress are available upon request. WRITE: Department of Social Welfare, UCMS, 222 S. Downey Avenue, Indianapolis.

The Department still has on hand 100 copies of this voting record—entitled “The Christian Citizen Looks at the 85th Congress,” which is published regularly by a number of denominations. This listing of strategic votes on selected key issues will be useful to churchmen in their Christian citizenship studies programs dealing with both foreign and domestic policies.

The tabulation of the votes of your Senators and Congressman is on such issues as: foreign aid, reciprocal trade, aid to education, the Middle-East Doctrine, United Nations Police Force, farm price supports and housing legislation.

Teen-Age Student Exchange

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be a host family to a student from another land even though there is no American high school student in its midst who can qualify for the overseas experience.

The Costs

The financial obligation for the two-way exchange is \$1,200. This allows \$800 to be used for the American student going abroad and \$400 to bring a foreign student to the U. S. If a church participates in a one-way exchange only, the fee is \$400.

Our Current Participation

The Disciples' exchange program for the current school year included the following participants: U. S. host families:

MR. and MRS. F. LEONARD BEACH, Wheat Ridge, Colo.; a “two-way exchange” in which Marlen Beach is living in the home of Knut Liebl, Innsbruck, Austria, while Knut is in the Beach home.

MR. and MRS. D. WAYNE DOOLEN, Great Falls, Mont., in whose home lives Swantje Kaupke, Berlin-Steglitz.

MR. and MRS. MALCOLM ELMORE, Fountaintown, Md., host family to Adelheid Schmidt, Reublingen-Betsingem, Germany.

MR. and MRS. GEORGE DEAN, Des Moines, Ia., hosts to Martin Orrbeck, Gothenburg, Sweden.

MR. and MRS. E. K. WITT, Rome, Ga., who have Alfhild Weber, Voitsberg 1 Stmk, Austria, in their home.

Teen-agers, in addition to Marlen Beach, who are living abroad are:

JANET BRASHIER, Washington, Ind., with Familie Geil in Berlin-Templehof.

NANCY BARNES, Nashville, Tennessee, with Familie Hopf, Dusseldorf, Germany.

KENNETH E. SAUM, Los Angeles, with Familie Hoffmann, Haf/Saale, Germany. A son of the Hoffmanns, Gunter Dechant, was an ICYE exchange student at Paris, Ill., last year.

For 1959-60—Apply Now

Member groups of ICYE believe that the foundations of peace and understanding are strengthened immeasurably through the interchange of cultural resources. Young people selected are youth

Disciples Open Hearts and Closets

(Continued from Page 1)

much as had been contributed the first seven months of the year by Disciples. If this increase continues, our churches will meet their goal of 250,000 pounds of good used clothing by the end of 1958. Of interest, also, and to be added toward our goal is the 3,587 pounds being shipped to Japan Church World Service (the last shipment contributed by Disciple churches during the Special Japan project which ended last summer)—and 3,913 pounds of clothing, layettes and clean up kits shipped to Germany—to be used in refugee camps by the Evangelical Church and Church World Service.

Disciples' Home Mission Institutions also received a share of the Service Gifts contributed by our churches. Shipments have recently been made both to Hazel Green and Mt. Beulah. Many of our churches have sent direct to the Institutional Mission stations.

Our annual Africa shipment is being prepared now and will go out within a few months. One alert church in Indiana was able to secure 150 nurses' uniforms and 285 aprons (designated for Dr. Ross and Dr. Weare in Africa) when the local hospital changed uniforms.

The Haiti Project is very successful. Letters from Chaplain Shirer at the Albert Schweitzer Hospital indicate that contributions are beginning to come in and everyone is very happy with the large response of Christian Women's Fellowships and other groups.

ELLA L. WILLIAMS

with potential leadership capacities who will assume in a few years responsibilities as leaders in their communities. Applications for the 1959-1960 program must be filed with the Department of Social Welfare, UCMS, by March 1, 1959.

RUTH E. MILNER

Peace, Anti-Bias Resolutions Highlight St. Louis Convention

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woman Edith Green of Oregon that urges establishment of a “UNITED NATIONS INVESTMENT FUND FOR PEACE,” to which U. S. citizens could make tax-deductible contributions up to 2 percent of their income.

• Objectionable literature was recognized as an unwholesome factor in American life and publishers were asked to clean houses of pornographic material.

After two-days of discussion by the 200-man Recommendations Committee each of the resolutions came to the Assembly floor for debate. Attendance during the debate of social issues resolutions was estimated between 3,000-5,000 persons.

Provoking the most spirited debate was the 13-page world order and peace statement presented by the Department of Social Welfare, UCMS. Objections were raised mainly to the length of the document and to the resolution to “approve” rather than submit the proposal to the churches as a study document. After nearly an hour of debate on the Assembly floor the Convention voted overwhelmingly to give its endorsement to the contents of the document.

In other convention activities the Disciples Peace Fellowship approved a \$2,000 peace budget for 1958-59 and immediately sent a token gift of \$100 to the recently bombed Jewish Synagogue in Atlanta, Ga. The peace budget also earmarked money for Koinoa farm at Americus, Ga., object of racial violence in recent years.

DPF officers re-elected for 1958-59 are:

President, Robert Moffett, Alliance, Ohio; Vice-president, John Farr, Bowling Green, Mo.; Secretary-Treasurer, Barton Hunter, Indianapolis; Recording Secretary, Robert Fangmeier, Indianapolis.

Elected to three-year terms on the DPF executive committee were Kenneth Seeley, Kalamazoo, Mich., and Mrs. Joseph Faulconer, Ashland, Ky.

In addition, “Sharathons” on Tuesday and Wednesday of the convention emphasized: juvenile delinquency, world hunger, race relations and disarmament.

On the main convention platform Businessman Irwin Miller, Columbus, Ind., declared that the church must speak on social issues. He said that if the voice of the church has a predominantly Christian content it is “the best possession of any society.”

ROBERT A. FANGMEIER



When Your Committee Meets-

The Committee on Christian Action and Community Service in your church may find suggestions and help from the following list of events, projects and resources:

MAKE PLANS FOR RACE RELATIONS SUNDAY

February 8, 1959, will mark the 37th annual observance of Race Relations Sunday by the Protestant Churches throughout the United States.

During the month of December, your minister will receive materials which we hope will be helpful in planning the observance. Your committee will want to confer with your minister, as you seek together to plan an effective program.

Churches across our country are being tested in the light of their attitudes and practices regarding the race question. What will your church's positive contribution be to the problem?

As you make plans, possibly you will want to include some of the following suggestions, some of which are for long range planning:

Making Plans Specific, Current and Long-Range

1. Plan special programs for local radio and TV stations with young people of all races.
2. Plan for combined church services, combined choirs, special study project programs in which various groups in the community may participate.
3. Arrange for an exchange of ministers and a representative portion of the congregations with another racial group.
4. Support legislation designed to guarantee full opportunity for all people regardless of race, color or nationality; protesting against legislation aimed at maintaining segregation and racial discrimination.
5. Take a public stand for obedience to Federal law and against mob violence as it relates, particularly, to the school situations.
6. Write an encouraging letter to persons who are suffering because of the race crisis, especially to the youth of the various schools.
7. Pray without ceasing for a better understanding and appreciation among and between the races of mankind.

THOMAS J. GRIFFIN

INDIANAPOLIS CHURCHES COOPERATE

Mr. James Behler, Executive Secretary of the Christian Church Union of Greater Indianapolis, reports that the Christian Churches are cooperating with the local Church Federation in the United Clothing Drive through Church World Service.

Ministers and leaders in both the Christian Women's and Men's Fellowships have been working through the various groups of the church to inform members of the urgent need for good clothing among disaster-stricken, destitute and homeless people of the world. Some churches are showing "The Long Stride" (a documentary film on overseas church relief) while others have used special speakers and announcements.

Clothing is being collected in local churches and brought to the Disciples' Service Center at Missions Building for later collection by Church World Service.

Your local church committee chairman may want to check with your local Council of Churches about an Interdenominational Clothing Drive plan. The important thing is to arouse interest in your own church among all adult and youth groups.

Additional information and supplies are available. Write: Department of Social Welfare, UCMS.

ELLA L. WILLIAMS

CHRISTIAN ACTION AND COMMUNITY SERVICE MANUAL

From Chapter VII, Your Department Plans a Year's Program

Most Christian action and community service departments cooperate with the minister and the Worship Department in celebrating at least two of the special social education Sundays. These are Labor Sunday, World Order Sunday, Race Relations Sunday and Freedom and Democracy Sunday. In addition they arrange for several other special worship experiences in various church groups which lift up into the center of concern of the group some of the problems and responsibilities of Christians in the field of Christian social ethics.

Most departments also will plan at least two special social education programs a year of their own in addition to helping other groups in the church find resources and encouragement for projects within their planning.

Finally, most churches will want to have, at the very least, two action projects built into their year's planning schedule.

Social Action
NEWS LETTER

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